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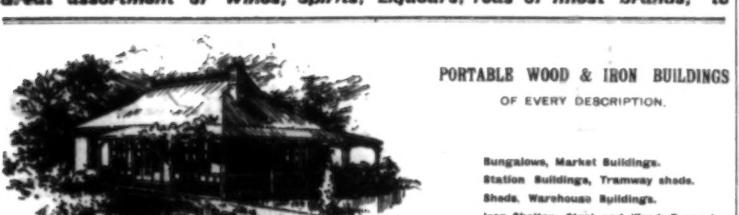
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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Police Budget.

4 thefts, 18 misdemeanours and 52 petty offences came under the notice of the Cairo police during the past 24 hours.

## Parade of Troops.

The Egyptian troops in Cairo District will parade to-morrow on the Observatory Parade ground at 8 a.m.

## The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe via Brindisi and Port Said (P. and O.) will be distributed at the Alexandria Post Office at half past four this afternoon.

## Students For England.

Mahmoud Eff. Fahmy, and Amin Eff. Loufty, have left by the S.S. "Egypt", via Port Said, for Nottingham college to complete their course of study.

## Cattle Plague.

55 fatal cases of bovine plague were recorded throughout Egypt during the week ending the 23rd instant, of which 4 occurred at Kenesh, 18 at Guezeh, 26 at Minia and one at Guezeh.

## The New Quay.

The Committee of engineers who inspected the damaged portions of the Eastern quay are of opinion that the repairs required for the strengthening of the walls opposite the Gouvernorat can be estimated at £1,500.

## German Choral Fête.

The Fête held by the above Society in the Mena House grounds on Sunday last, was a great success. The early part of the evening was devoted to sports, and dancing was indulged in till a late hour to the music provided by the band of the 6th. Dragoons, under Bandmaster Prosser.

## The "Olivemoor."

Yesterday afternoon the salvage steamer S.S. "Danemark" arrived and went straight to the "Olivemoor" to assist the "Berger Wilhelm." Pumping operations are continued incessantly and should the weather conditions remain favourable an effort will be made to refloat the vessel early to-morrow morning.

## The Marabout Railway.

It is reported that the Khassa Khedivial has arranged for a loan at Paris, for the sum of £10,000 at an interest of 7% in order to complete the construction of the Marabout railway. It is also said that Sir Ernest Cassel urges in demanding the payment of his debts in order to start with new projects in Egypt.

## Births and Deaths.

549 births, of which 12 were of European parentage, and 320 deaths, of which 14 were Europeans, were registered in Cairo during the week ending the 23rd instant. 238 of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age. Diphtheria was responsible for 14 deaths, typhus for 6, typhoid for 4, measles for 1, small pox 1 and fever for 2.

## Alexandria Swimming Club.

During the high land wind prevailing yesterday one of the floats of the Swimming Club bath broke away and was badly damaged. This is the second time this season that such an accident has occurred, but happily repairs can be speedily effected, and the breakage will in no way interfere with the taking of members' times next Saturday for the forthcoming aquatic carnival.

## Browning Fatality.

Private Robert Getty, of the Inniskillings having been found drowned at the Delta Barrage, a jury of three was called by the British Consul to accompany him to the spot to inspect the body to-day. After the visit of the jurymen the post mortem was proceeded with and subsequently the burial, which took place in a spot selected in the gardens, at which the Chaplain officiated. The hearing of the witnesses will take place on Friday next when the verdict will be given.

## Inhuman Persecution.

The police have arrested a certain bootblack, named George Hage Apostoli, by the special request of his own sister, who was driven to take such strong measures in order to save herself and her mother from his brutal persecutions. The prisoner, it appears, is a habitual drunkard and idler, who for sometime past has maltreated his imbecile mother and now threatens to poison his sister, aged 17, on whose scanty earnings, as seamstress, the whole family have been living. Apostoli will in all probability be expelled from the country.

## HELOUAN SPORTING CLUB.

1. Owners are reminded that subscriptions should be sent in for the H.S.C. Races 1908, on or before Tuesday the 1st October next.

2. The distances for the Maiden Pony Race and Maiden Horse Race to be run on February the 28th 1908 are 2 miles and 1 mile respectively.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. "Britannia" sailed from Malta last evening and is due here next Friday morning with passengers and a general cargo.

The S.S. "Barcelona" of the Westcott and Lawrence Line, left Malta yesterday and is due here on the 28th inst. with general cargo from London and Malta.

## LORD CROMER.

## FREEDOM OF CITY PRESENTATION.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

The presentation of the great honour to Lord Cromer, of the Freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, which was postponed in consequence of Lord Cromer's previous ill-health, has now been fixed for October 28th. The Lord Chamberlain, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, will make the presentation in the name of the Corporation, and the event is greatly anticipated by the Corporation and citizens.

## DEATH OF COLONEL DONNE.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

Colonel Donne is dead.

Colonel Benjamin Donisthorpe Alspach Donne saw active service in Egypt and the Sudan from 1882 to 1893.

## THE HAMIDIIEH SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(From our BEYROUTH CORRESPONDENT.)

(Continued from yesterday.)

Some time before the fete the Vali caused special invitations to be distributed, announcing the programme of the reception. Early at 8 a.m. on the first of September he repaired to the Seraglio to receive in state, Ismet Pasha, the commandant of the Beyrouth garrison, Rear Admiral Faiek Pasha, and the official staff of the Vilayet, and all the civil and military functionaries, the Moslem chiefs, clerical dignitaries and most of the native notables of the town and neighbourhood, followed all in official tenue wearing full decorations. In the open space at the approach of the Seraglio, lines of regulars, gendarmes, and police, as well as of the students of the Government schools, civil and military, were drawn up for salute in honour of the occasion. Once assembled in the reception hall of the Seraglio the chief of the Ulema, Abdel Kader Effendi El Nahas, made an opening address embodying a supplicatory prayer "for the preservation of the sacred person, the prolonging of the life of his Majesty and his continual ascension of the ladder of glory," after which a deep response of "Amen" was solemnly uttered by the assembly and the military band struck the first notes of the Hamidiieh anthem, after a lusty huzzah from the crowd of soldiers and students down in the open space of "Padishahin Tehuk Ya Sha." Then the Vali received the personal contrivances of the distinguished assembly in the hall, and some of the students of the Government schools delivered eulogistic poems extolling the qualities of His Majesty.

At 10 a.m. the different Consuls and foreign notables arrived to tender their congratulations, after which his Excellency, accompanied by the higher officials of the Vilayet, proceeded to the barracks to return the congratulations of the Commandant of the garrison in accordance with the protocol prescribing the exchange of such official courtesies between the civil and military authorities. After the commandant had received the congratulations of official and non-official personages he proceeded with the Vali and Rear Admiral Faiek Pasha together with all their staffs, as well as the consuls and their dragomans, the ulemas, the clerical dignitaries and a host of notables foreign and native, to the Hamidiieh School of Industry and Commerce, which, together with the Hamidiieh Hospital, were to be inaugurated officially in accordance with imperial order.

Arriving at the entrance of the School, and prior to the opening of the ceremony, the elite of the crowd were kindly requested to draw themselves out into a crescent shape to be photographed.

The ceremony was conducted in the following manner. Arriving at the door Abd el Kader Effendi El Nahas, delivered the traditional supplicatory prayer for His Majesty, after three trumpet salutes. Then the military band struck the Hamidiieh anthem accompanied by huzzas from the countless crowd. He then approached the door and cut asunder the ribbons drawn across it, when the two folds were flung wide open, and Khalil Pasha passed through the reception hall, followed by the distinguished invitees, and the common

multitude.

In the reception hall the seats were taken in the order of priority. On an elevated dais the Vali took seat with the ulemas and the clerical dignitaries of the different Christian sects to his left, and the Consular corps to his right. In front were the civil and military officials and notables of the town, and behind the vociferous crowd. Abdel Kader Effendi El Dana, President of the Municipality, and Hassan Bey Beyhum, another Moslem notability, and both well known orators, delivered patriotic speeches followed by other orators of lesser fire. Then refreshments were served, and the different parts of the establishment inspected. Another ceremony of inauguration was conducted at the Hamidiieh hospital with the same attendance, and it was past noon before the final act was gone through, and the invitees were free to go back to their homes and rest after a long drawn ceremony.

In the evening Khalil Pasha held another reception in the garden of the Hamidiieh School. The beautiful and lavish illuminations of both school and garden, and the cool breezes of the night, further refreshed by the jets of water, made the entertainment a very pleasant one. Refreshments and cigarettes were served in profusion. As usual at night-time all the offices of the important administrations such as the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the Gas Company, the Railway Company etc. as well as the houses of the notables especially amongst Moslems were illuminated with more or less taste and liberality. Of course the Seraglio, Barracks and Dragoons building were brilliantly illuminated but the palatial edifice of Messrs Sabagh where the Gas Company's offices are, outshone

## BOURSE AND BANKING.

## YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the shareholders of the Bourse and Banking Co. of Egypt Ltd., the report of the committee of inspection appointed by the shareholders was read. It stated that the examination of the books of the company had disclosed assets yielding 44% for the benefit of the creditors, which amount might, perhaps, by increase in value of the securities to be realised, be augmented to 50%. Mr. Aghion insisted on reading separately his individual report, to which his colleagues after some discussion consented. This report attributed to speculation in the ordinary and deferred shares of the company on behalf of weak and reckless clients the major part of the loss sustained. The losses incurred by the transactions of Mr. Gilio amounted to £75,000, out of a capital of £125,000. The sense of the meeting was taken by the President, Mr. Nahman, as to whether the liquidation should be voluntary or compulsory, and, supported by the 25,000 votes of Messrs. Ardit, the resolution in favour of voluntary liquidation was carried. Mr. Nahman was nominated liquidator with power to associate with himself two other liquidators to be nominated by the creditors. Out of 17 creditors 7 accepted the voluntary proposition, the remainder reserving to themselves liberty of action. Two banks have provisionally withdrawn the actions entered against the company. The sum of £1,80 was voted to the inspection committee for expenses connected with the investigation.

The total debts of the company were returned as £115,000, with securities valued at £77,000 leaving a balance due to unsecured credits of £38,000.

It is perhaps needless to point out to our readers that this resolution accepting voluntary liquidation is practically worthless, if opposed, as we are informed it most certainly will be, by both shareholders and creditors.

## THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

A correspondent writes:—"In a recent issue you reported that the last meeting of the Municipal Delegation considered a project, submitted by several notables of Alexandria, for the formation of a society for the protection of infants and young children. Dr. Schies Pasha warmly welcomed the proposal and most aptly remarked "that the feelings of pity and humanity which inspired the authors of this project are sufficient to demand for it a kindly welcome from the Delegation." That, Sir, is all very well and admirable in spirit, but is it logical in conception? It must not be forgotten that at one of the meetings held at the Municipality to consider the best manner in which Lord Cromer's work in Egypt might be commemorated an identical proposition, proposed by the Cairo Committee, and attaching especial importance to the protection of native children, was considered. But, in spite of the wish expressed by Lord Cromer himself before leaving the country, this project was received most coldly by the meeting, and later replaced by a scheme for an anti-tuberculosis home. Certain European notables of Alexandria, however, desired to manifest their sympathy with the work of protecting children and subscribed with that object to Lady Cromer's dispensaries. Our town is also supplied with a modest institution which is doing excellent work in its own small way at Bab Sidra, near the Gama Sultan. Would it not then be more rational before creating new societies to interest oneself in those already formed, and develop them so as to make them more efficacious? It will be remembered that the Lady Cromer dispensary was founded in memory of the late Lady Ethel Stanley, who left in this country such sincere memories, thanks to a public subscription of £4,000, of which £2,600 was used to build an institution. The international committee which took the initiative of this commemorative work was presided over by Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel, and the home, which consists of three stories, has been working for seven years under the management of Dr. Keatinge, and renders invaluable assistance to the population of Cairo."

In the reception hall the seats were taken in the order of priority. On an elevated dais the Vali took seat with the ulemas and the clerical dignitaries of the different Christian sects to his left, and the Consular corps to his right. In front were the civil and military officials and notables of the town, and behind the vociferous crowd. Abdel Kader Effendi El Dana, President of the Municipality, and Hassan Bey Beyhum, another Moslem notability, and both well known orators, delivered patriotic speeches followed by other orators of lesser fire. Then refreshments were served, and the different parts of the establishment inspected. Another ceremony of inauguration was conducted at the Hamidiieh hospital with the same attendance, and it was past noon before the final act was gone through, and the invitees were free to go back to their homes and rest after a long drawn ceremony.

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## THE RENT CRISIS.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In a recent issue we reported that out of sixty cases brought before the Mixed Tribunals by landlords against tenants, who protested against the unjustifiably increased rents which so seriously handicap the man of moderate means, judgment had been given in every instance in favour of the landlord, and we once more take the opportunity of pointing out to the Government the necessity of amending the existing laws by which the two parties are bound. We recognise that no fault can be found with the decision of the judges, who could but pass judgment in accordance with the letter of the law. The fault lies with the Civil Mixed Code, which was drawn up to favour the landlords in consequence of the weakness of their position prior to its existence in its present form. To account for such a code, favouring in every respect, as we have said, the landlords, it is necessary to hark back to the time previous to the institution of the Mixed Tribunals. At that time the landlords were unable to enforce payment of rent by any Court of Justice on account of the Babylonian judiciary state. Matters reached such a point that the landlord, who desired a tenant to leave on account of non-payment of rent, had to find him another house and even pay him an indemnity to cover the expenses of removal! Nubar Pasha, who recognised the unjust state of affairs, set himself to provide a remedy and came to the rescue of the landlords, almost all of whom at that period were natives, and a mixed code, that which exists to-day, was drawn up, by which the landlords obtained practically full power over their tenants, who to-day are in their turn unable to safeguard their own interests. The time, therefore, has come when it is necessary to revise the law of 1875 so that the landlord shall not have the supreme power over his tenant which he now possesses.

## THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive who left Constantinople on his yacht "Mahrousa" this morning will hold a reception at Ras el Tin palace on Thursday the 3rd prox.

## FIRES IN ALEXANDRIA.

A fire broke out in the kitchen section of Ras el Tin palace at twenty minutes to six yesterday afternoon, a wooden beam built into one of the fires being the cause thereof. The firemen stationed at the Palace, assisted by water-carriers, had little difficulty in extinguishing the fire before any extensive damage could be done, and when the steamer from Menshieh arrived on the scene all danger of a conflagration was over.

Previous to this, however, the fire-brigade had already extinguished a fire in Nasr el Din street, near Ras el Tin. The gall was given at 12.45 p.m., and the brigade was on the scene within six minutes. Here they found the usual difficulty in getting a good water supply, the nearest hydrant being 520 metres distant from the fire. The shop, which contained a large stock of petroleum, was well alight and the fire had already penetrated into the flat above, the flames spreading up the front of the shop entered the second floor by the windows. The steamer arrived, however, in time to confine the fire to the rooms already ablaze, and it was but the work of about an hour and a half to completely extinguish the fire. The damage is reported to be about £450, but this will doubtless be found to be a considerably exaggerated estimate.

At 3.30 this morning a carpenter's shop off the Coptic Church street caught fire, and when the brigade arrived they found the saw pit and machinery well afire, but the people had beat down the flames considerably, and it was but the work of ten minutes to completely extinguish the fire.

## TURKISH VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Dr. F. von Katzen, the Chief of the Bosnian Geological Department, has forwarded details of a catastrophe by which the Turkish village of Mustajbasic has been entirely destroyed.

The village was built on a mountain slope, and was divided into two parts by the river Krivaja. The inhabitants were recently alarmed by rumbling noises in the night, and, rushing from their houses in the belief that an earthquake was in progress, found that part of the mountain was moving slowly down upon them. A general flight into the open country followed, and when daylight came it was found that the fields and gardens were already covered with loose stones and earth, while the landslide was continuing. At considerable risk the peasants say the "Globe" saved most of their movable belongings, and their animals, and then retired out of danger to watch their houses being slowly crushed in. Twenty-six farms were thus destroyed. The earth movement ceased suddenly at midday on the second day, but by that time the upper part of the village had been covered with earth to a depth of over forty feet.

Meanwhile the land on which the lower part of the village stood began to move down the mountain slope, the slip commencing without the slightest warning, and continuing for a distance of over half a kilometre. No loss of life was caused, but the damage done was very extensive, and the disaster was completed by the original landslide obstructing the flow of the river, which flooded the entire neighbourhood. The peasants eventually cut through the natural dam thus formed, and released the water.

The catastrophe is attributed to the sudden melting of the snow accumulations on the mountain summit during a spell of abnormal heat.

The catastrophe is attributed to the sudden melting of the snow accumulations on the mountain summit during a spell of abnormal heat.

## PAPYRUS IN THE FAYOUM.

## AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

Certainly the most valuable publication in the domain of Egyptology this year is the second volume of the "Tebtunis Papry" just issued as the second instalment of the University of California Publications in Greco-Roman Archaeology 1907 under the editorship of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, and Goodspeed, with the assistance of Mr. Smyly, of Dublin. The first volume of papry from this site was made up of Ptolemaic Greek documents obtained by carefully disintegrating the cartonage of crocodile mummies, and a large number of similar derived manuscripts still remain to be published.

The present volume is devoted to papry found in the ruins of houses, and as these edifices, which were the final series of habitations erected in the Fayoum, are generally of the Roman era, but few Greek, or Ptolemaic documents are included. Indeed in some instances the writings are to be dated late in the 3rd century A.D. Some idea of the importance of the book may be formed when it is explained that over 170 texts of more or less length are rendered in full and summaries of more than 250 others are appended.

The short account of the more universally interesting contents we can alone furnish here,

will present some idea of the pregnant promise of the modern science of "Papyrology."

The students and scholars amongst our readers will naturally desire to know what fragments of very celebrated classic authors are restored to us in this volume. Whilst the ordinary folk will more look for what it reveals to us of the life and fortunes of Egypt's inhabitants for the six centuries upon which its contents may be said to throw the whole light of day.

The chief find in respect of classical literature is that of a portion, in Greek, of the history of the Trojan War, by Dictys Cretensis, an author whose work has hitherto only been extant in late Latin versions, and who some persons denied not only that his book was never written in Greek but that such a personage never existed. The text preserved consists of two long columns, of which an excellent facsimile is given, written upon the back of a series of Roman Revenue returns dated A.D. 206, and therefore the Dictys Cretensis copy is of the third century. The recovery of this fragment, short as it is, of the Dictys' "Ephemeris Belli Tro

## TELEGRAMS.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

## SURRENDER OF THREE TRIBES.

## OPERATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

CASABLANCA, September 24.

Admiral Philibert reports that three tribes have signed submission, given hostages, and agree to surrender their arms and the assailants of the massacred Europeans, and to pay an indemnity. (Reuter)

CASABLANCA, September 23.

General Drude is continuing operations against the tribes which have not submitted. (Reuter)

CASABLANCA, September 24.

Confidence is being restored. Numbers of the inhabitants are returning. (Havas)

TANGIER, September 24.

Tazi, the brother of the Sultan, has left for Paris in order to negotiate for a loan. (Havas)

## ROSCOMMON COUNTY COUNCIL.

## A FREE FIGHT.

DUBLIN, September 24.

Differences between Nationalists and Sinn Feiners led to a free fight at a meeting of the Roscommon County Council. Several were badly hurt. The police restored order. (Reuter)

## TURKISH IMPORT DUTIES.

## EXEMPTION OF WHEAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 24.

The Sultan has exempted wheat from import duty here and has approved other measures for facilitating the supply of necessities in the capital. (Reuter)

## GERMANY IN NORTH AFRICA.

## HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS FRANCE.

BERLIN, September 24.

German semi-official writers point out that Germany has neither renounced her interests in North Africa in favour of France nor will adopt an active policy of intervention or annexation, but will continue to occupy the happy mean between the two extremes. She has merely expressed her readiness to tolerate the provisional Franco-Spanish police force in Morocco but has not authorized France to carry out the scheme. (Reuter)

## THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

## MARKED BY APATHY.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 24.

The first stage of the elections for the Duma has been marked by unprecedented abstentions and apathy. (Reuter)

## ASSASSINATION AT BATOUM.

BATOUM, September 24.

Aly Bey, Governor of Van, arriving here en route for Constantinople, was attacked and mortally wounded. His assailant has escaped. (Reuter)

BATOUM, September 24.

Aly Bey Itali Van has been assassinated. The murderer has escaped. (Havas)

## MARCONI TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia) September 24.

Signor Marconi has arrived at Glace Bay. He announces that all obstacles have been finally overcome and that the transatlantic service will be opened for regular business in three weeks. (Reuter)

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## THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT KHARTOUM.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the foundations of the English Church at Khartoum. The site chosen is very convenient—a parallelogram of which the long sides face north and south, the latter fronting on Khedive Avenue, while the road bounding the former divides it from the gardens of the Palace. At a short distance from the west is the open space in which has been erected the Gordon Statue, and therefrom runs one of the main roads of the town towards the site of the new railway station. For climatic reasons the actual building of the church is being raised to a height of 2 ft. above the road level, the spare ground being laid out as gardens, a pleasant feature made possible by the inclusion of the areas within the bounds of the water-supply of the Palace. The whole is to be enclosed with a low wall and iron railings.

The plan takes the form of a Latin cross, having on the south a detached campanile, connected with the nave by a covered way, its lower part serving for a Baptistry. Roughly speaking, the greatest length, over all, will be 54 metres, the width of the chancel, nave, and transepts 13 metres, and at the crossing about 19 metres. It has been designed to provide accommodation for about 600 persons. On each side of the nave and transepts are narrow passage aisles, and an ambulatory encompasses the chancel. The transepts will be arranged for use as chapels, that on the south for daily services, while the north transept is to be called the "Gordon Memorial Chapel," and will contain panels in memory of those who have fallen in the execution of their duty in the Sudan. Many of these have already been promised. The main entrance is at the west end, but this will be used, as a rule, only for ceremonial or special occasions, side doors being provided both on the north and south within the shelter of the transepts, so that the prevailing winds being from one or other of those quarters an alternative means of access will always be available. The choir is raised three steps from the nave, and is furnished with a screen to be made of wood from the Bahrein Ghazal, with which also or with some other suitable native wood the stalls are to be made.

The design of the church itself is in many ways remarkable. One great principle has been kept always in view by Mr. Weir Schultz—the architect—that of absolute simplicity and utility. He has broken away from all the stereotyped "styles." There are pointed arches, because this construction reaches the ground quicker and does not need heavy buttresses to resist the trust. The roof has a low pitch, because that is more suitable to the special local conditions, and the smaller windows and openings of the ambulatory are not arched, but built with simple sloping slabs, because this is more easily and cheaply done by the local labour available than the arched form. The material generally will be a sandstone of two colours, yellow and a pale red, which is got from a hill called Gebel Arli, on the White Nile, and about 28 miles south of Khartoum. The floor will be laid with Sudanese marble and the roof covered with green glazed corrugated tiles; indeed, the church will be built with local labour and local material as far as possible, and the choice of its details is ruled by this important consideration. The windows will be shaded from the direct rays of the sun, and in hot weather can be screened with mats to be kept cool with the trickle of water from a perforated pipe. Within a fine and dignified effect is produced by the great constructional ribs which uphold the roof; all the more striking because they are not fretted with recurrences of obsolete or alien ornament, but tell their own tale in the simplest of architectural language. The works are under the supervision of Mr. John Latimer, who is aided by the advice of Captain Done, R.E., Director of Military Works for the Sudan and a member of the Church Building Committee.

To complete this great undertaking something like £7,000 is still needed, not counting the cost of the campanile and a most necessary increase of the endowment fund. There is money enough in hand to carry on the building for about another year, and to avoid the waste and loss of an interruption in the work it is hoped that this interval of time may suffice for the remainder. A general appeal for help is shortly to be made. Meanwhile, subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by Major Phipps, the hon. secretary of the Khartoum Church Fund, The Grove, Khartoum.



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## AS OTHERS SEE US.

A glimpse of ourselves as others see us is always welcome. If the foreigner in England says pleasant things of our habits and looks, we can always prevent unseemly conceit by remembering that they are due only to his charming flattery. Should he be unkind we can always attribute it to his abominable impudence. In either case our armour is bullet and sword proof impenetrable moreover, by rays of sunshine. But sometimes a foreigner criticises in a way that must be acknowledged justifiable. "Sem," the famous French caricaturist, has given some of his impressions to the "Express." We find these correct, and worthy of publication.

First, with regard to that dangerous subject, woman's dress. "Sem" declares that our ladies, "stately and perfect" as they are, make a great mistake in dressing like Frenchwomen. "The English woman looks the best when she dresses à l'anglaise. To follow our French fashions a woman needs a special walk, a special carriage; in fact, what one can only describe as *une allure*. For myself I love to see the Englishwoman in a plain skirt and blouse, with a belt and a simple tan o' shanter or golfing hat, as I see them in the country houses, or else in the beautiful simplicity of river dress, free from those lace and silks which make the Englishwoman seem overdressed." We are glad to have the fact stated by a guest, who can utter with impunity what an Englishman would hardly dare to hint at. Englishwomen, following French fashions, often do seem overdressed to masculine eyes. Let us improve to take "Sem's" advice—to turn over a new leaf and choose the garments which suit them. But what is the good of talking ?

Our critic is also in the right when he deplores the lack of open-air cafes in London. "Ah!" he sighs, "if one could take déjeuner out of doors; if one could only drink an aperitif on the Embankment or in the parks." Yes, we know the weather and the climate will be quoted against the suggestion. But neither weather nor climate is sufficient excuse. The truth is that, though we profess to be an open-air people, we have never learned to live in the open. We consider it sacred to sport, and liable to be polluted by improper usage, such as eating and drinking. So from summer to summer we crowd indoors, missing the highest pleasure of the boulevard. Here, again, it is no use talking.

"Sem" gets on even surer ground when he celebrates the character of London. "London is only sad when you are sad. Some parts may be dreary, but the squares are cheerful and gladdening. The tranquillity of the square in the middle of this roaring city is always an amazing thing to me. And the weather! You are always complaining of the weather, but I find that London looks more beautiful when the weather is dull and misty. London is not meant for broiling summer weather."

When will Londoners acknowledge the truth of this description? They persist in the heresy that their city's ugliness is only relieved in the spring, when the buds are peeping out in the parks and relieving the grey monotony of the houses. Oh, that they would give ear to the foreigner—they will never listen to one of themselves—and learn that London shows an almost ethereal grace when the weather is dull and misty!

## CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA.

September.

Wed. 25 Mustapha Garrison Theatre Variety Entertainment organised by Mr. Bert Flatt. 8.30 p.m. Alhambra Theatre. French Comedy Troupe. "Le Bourgeois." San Stefano Casino. Grand Symphony Concert. Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m. Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight. Fronton "Jai Alai" Peñote Basque. 9.30 p.m. Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainments. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. Cinemaphon Axis and Doré, old Ramleh Station. 6.30 & 9.30. Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. Bains du Mex. Ballcon. Ascents every Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Two Orchestras. Last tram 1 a.m. Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30.

Thur. 26 Mustapha Garrison Theatre. Variety Entertainment organised by Mr. Bert Flatt. 8.30 p.m. Mustapha Range Match 1st R. D. F. v. R. R. C. (Alex.) 2.30. Sat. 28 Mustapha Range. B. R. C. Spoons competition. (Rapid firing). 2.30. Alexandria Swimming Club. Boat leaves Marina. 3.15 p.m. Sun. 29 San Stefano Casino. Classical Concert. Pigeon Shooting Club. Gabbari. 2.30 p.m. Pigeon Shooting. Champs Elysées. 2.30 p.m. Alhambra Theatre. Matinée. 4.30. Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 4.45. Eldorado. Matinée. 4.30. Cinemaphon Axis and Doré. Performances 4.5.30, 6.45.

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## CAIRO.

September. Wed. 25 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.

Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 6.30. Theatre des Ambassadeurs 9.30. Fri. 27. Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.

Sun. 29. Zoological Gardens. Ghish. Boys Band. Afternoon.

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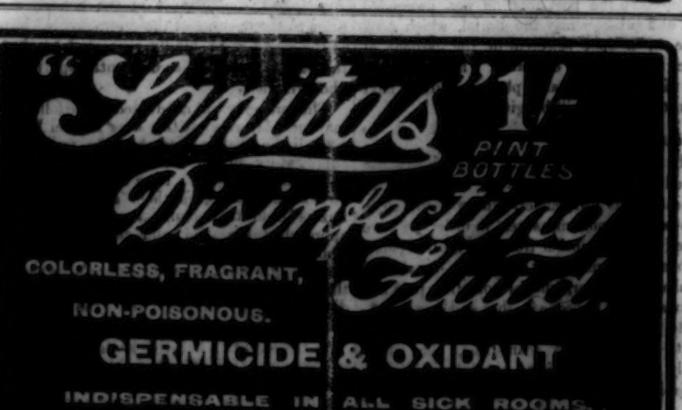
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## AN EGYPTIAN SALAD.

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## FOOTBALL.

## SECOND LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

B. COMPANY v. D. COMPANY.

With hesitation and fear do I write the words "financial crisis." Forbidding in aspect, ominous in sound, they have loomed at me from every journal, menaced me in leaders, terrified me in articles, and I have listened to grey beards giving their own particular view of the matter with mingled veneration and boredom, till the words have become inseparable. But do not fear! I am not going to venture into the arena myself with cause and remedy. Oh dear no! Armed with a wholesome ignorance of stocks and shares, and a barely correct knowledge of the number of piastres to the pound; I am too poorly equipped to appear at the lists. What is more to the point, though I can be very sad about the matter as occasion demands, the only financial crisis that would affect my immediate circle is the non-appearance of my modest monthly stipend—observe the use of the word stipend, it sounds ecclesiastical and therefore ranks in a higher sphere than mere mundane "screw." That being so I will content myself with a mild comment upon a certain view of the case which obligingly met my eye in a recent letter to the paper. The writer contended with no little warmth that the present financial state of Egypt is to a great extent due to the amount of petty gambling indulged in by her sons. Well, it may or may not be so. I will even lay myself open to jurisdiction by saying there may be something in it. Some profound writer said that chance was inherent in every breast, that the love of loss or gain animated every soul. I will not quarrel with the learned man. I will accept his word, for I can well remember my own heartrending despair over the nimble marble, and I will own that I have occasionally been a party to the intellectual but dissipating game of pitch and loss, though I claim your kind consideration on the grounds that buttons were used. The learned writer should take a trip to this part of the globe, for methinks that the local breasts must be very much animated. The opportunities for getting rid of one's surplus cash are many and varied, and every cafe seems to have its special every thing-for-nothing allurement. The local encouraging responds, and thus it is that when I seek to drown my woes in a minute cup of coffee I find a crowd of men sagely watching a party of unhappy looking damsels, who occasionally awake to existence and fire little air guns. Or should I feel inclined to wend my path elsewhere there are professors of billiards ready to charm away my hard-earned coin. In order to keep the gambling spirit from slumbering harmless pigeons are shot in the daytime. All for the "pari-mutuel" the great continental joss "pari-mutuel." Well, it all seems very petty to me and I must leave the graver issues.

The air has been heavy of late with the noise and thunder of Congresses. Esperanists have made the classical precincts of Cambridge ring with a new and a strange tongue. Socialists have shrieked and threatened all sorts of things, and Zionists have endeavoured to stir up fading interest into new light and warmth. But the first has focussed the most attention, and the manufacturing humourists of various papers have been in lack's way. The inventor of this curious tongue is a certain Polish Jew of considerable erudition, who, not content with speaking 12 languages must needs inflict upon suffering humanity a new one, possibly with a view to getting some of his own back, in loyal memory of centuries of persecution. What kind of reception the 700 other languages will give the new arrival remains to be seen. It will probably not go beyond its teething stage. Nevertheless it would not be a bad idea to bring over this Esperanto and let it run loose and enjoy itself round our town. In a place where everyone speaks four or five tongues it ought to be extremely happy. Two are more than sufficient for my earthly needs, and in fact are slightly more than I can manage, but if it will enable me to make myself better understood in this Eastern Babel I am ready with my shilling for a primer.

But the efforts would be better employed in keeping existing languages alive. On the Italian match boxes one reads "The death of the language spells the death of the nation". The days are coming when English will be the world tongue, though it will mean the sinking of individualism into that generalization of things and sameness of thought and action to which we are all tending. But you and I will not be here then.

Our friends at home are for the moment leaving the engrossing occupation of constructing Limericks, which bids fair to become a national craze, and are directing their attention to a combined search for the Lost Summer, headed by a leading official of that quaint institution, the Meteorological Department, a being whose haggard face and hunted expression betokens many fruitless journeys after the prodigal sun. The "Times," for whose stable authenticity our forefathers were prepared to shed their blood, says that the summer has been "exceptionally stormy, wild, ungenial, frosty, and so frequently wet as to frustrate all plans. What a tale of woe! It is whispered in unofficial circles that these plan-makers in company with hoards of seaside landladies have been seen prowling about in the vicinity of the aforesaid Meteorological Office armed with carving knives and deadly bombs ready to do for the Clerk of the Weather at the first opportunity, and to exterminate with one blow the individual who for years has laughed at us from the weather columns. To rid the world of a breezy humourist whose "fine continuous sunshine" spells drenching rains. But we manage things better in this country and the sun the Pharaohs worshipped still demands a daily homage.

M.G.

FIFTH RACE 4 p.m.  
OPEN PLATE of P.T. 1,250 viz : P.T. 1,000 to the winner and P.T. 250 to 2nd horse. For Bona Fide polo ponies that have never won a race of any description. Catch weights 11.0. Distance 3 furlongs. Entrance P.T. 75.

SIXTH RACE, 5.30 p.m.  
AMATEURS STAKES of P.T. 1,250 viz : P.T. 1,000 to the winner and P.T. 250 to 2nd horse. For Arab ponies that have never won a race of any description. Catch weights 11.0. Distance 6 furlongs. Entrance P.T. 75.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.—All Jockeys must be Amateurs. Entries will close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st October 1907. Entries will be published in the papers on Wednesday, 2nd October 1907. Measuring Day will be Tuesday, 1st October 1907 at 3.30 p.m. and will be made by the local stewards according to Rule 26 sec. h. of New Racing Rules. Starting declarations must be made in writing before 3 p.m. on Friday 4th October 1907. The order of running will be the same as that in which the races are on this programme. Six entries in each race must be received otherwise the second money will not be given.

## Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

## AVIS.

OUVERTURE DE L'EMBRANCHEMENT DES NOUVEAUX HANGARS NORD A PORT-SAID.

L'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'il a été installé une ligne de Chemins de Fer qui relie la gare de Port-Said aux Nouveaux Hangars Nord (Quais du Bassin Chérif).

Cette ligne sera ouverte exclusivement au service des marchandises du Public (animaux exceptés) et cè à partir du 1er Octobre prochain et aux conditions principales suivantes:

1. Ne seront acceptées pour le transport de ou pour cet embranchement que les expéditions par charge complète ou taxées comme telle sur tout le parcours (à partir du point de départ jusqu'à l'eltu d'arrivée).

Il sera perçé (outre le nolis ordinaire) une taxe supplémentaire calculée sur une distance de deux kilomètres sur la première zone de Tarif et ce pour le dit embranchement.

2.—Pour les marchandises emballées les chargement et déchargement devront nécessairement être effectués par les soins de l'Administration contre perception des droits y afférents fixés par le Tarif.

Quant aux marchandises en vrac (Art. 28), pièces lourdes (Art. 27), marchandises inflammables (Art. 29), et explosifs (Art. 30), leurs chargement et déchargement seront à la charge exclusive et aux risques et périls des expéditeurs et destinataires.

Quant au passage, l'Administration se réserve le droit de peser chaque colis des marchandises emballées avant leur chargement et pour celles en vrac, lourdes ou inflammables, de les faire poser en wagon à la gare de Port-Said ou ailleurs, le tout conformément aux Tarif et Réglement en vigueur.

3.—Le chargement consistera en la mise en wagon des marchandises déposées par l'expéditeur à la porte des Hangars ou près des wagons et le déchargement sera l'opération inverse. Toutefois l'Administration se réserve le droit de désigner l'endroit précis pour le chargement ou déchargement d'après les convenances du service, ce dont elle est seule juge.

4.—Quelles que soient les circonstances en cas de retard soit dans le chargement ou déchargement ou dans l'apport ou l'enlèvement des marchandises plus que le délai réglementaire, l'expéditeur ou le destinataire seront passibles des droits de chouanage ou de magasinage prévus par le Tarif.

5.—Sans préjudice de ce qui précède, les chargement et déchargement doivent être effectués au heures réglementaires de la Douane, soit jusqu'à nouvel ordre de 8h. a.m. à 5h. p.m.

6.—L'expéditeur devra aviser journallement l'Agent des Chemins de Fer préposé au service des Hangars du nombre, type, tonnage des wagons requis pour le lade et ainsi que de la nature des marchandises à expédier mais l'Administration n'est pas tenue ni de fournir toute la demande ni de la faire dans le temps voulu, mais elle agira dans la mesure des ses moyens et des exigences du service.

7.—La taxe sera toujours perçue à la gare même de Port-Said (marchandises).

8.—Les marchandises "in bond" et celles expédiées par charge incomplète continueront à être expédiées de la gare même de Port-Said.

## A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

This promises to be the largest and most fully illustrated history of architecture published since Fergusson's great work, and so far as can be judged by the present volume, the author has attacked his difficult task with great success. No claim is made to originality; it is a general survey of the world's architecture prepared from acknowledged authorities. Much of it is brilliantly written, and the whole is evidently the result of wide reading, travel, and study; and as technical terms are largely avoided, it will be proving useful to the student, appeal perhaps even more to the non-professional reader. In dealing with so vast a subject no one writer can present each of its aspects with equal insight, and if he honestly follows his own convictions, the work of certain periods will possess in his pages greater significance than the general consensus of opinion would accord them. To the author construction, especially vaulted construction, appears to make a stronger appeal than the pure sense of form; while perhaps most of all he is impressed by architectural disposition or grouping on the grand scale, such as in the Roman Forum.

Except for the plans, conjectural restorations, and certain details, the illustrations are almost entirely from photographs, which, though in some cases much distorted, form on the whole an exceedingly fine series. The volume is a large—and terribly heavy—octavo containing over 400 pages, but the earlier historical styles are treated at such length that it gets no further than the art of Imperial Rome. The two which are to follow must be considerably longer if the author is to carry out his full programme, which includes a description of the Mohammedan and Far Eastern styles, and is to close with a consideration of the causes of the failure of the nineteenth century in architecture.

In the book on Ancient Egypt the author refers to what is certainly the most remarkable fact in connexion with Egyptian architecture, namely, its unparalleled duration as a single style. Thus, to go no further back than the Tombs of Beni Hassan with their lotus-leaf columns, and to come down no later than the Roman work at Philae, we have a period of about 2,500 years during which the work remained distinctively Egyptian; and unlike that of any other nation; while the overpowering appeal it made to the imagination is shown by the fact that it was unaffected, except in unimportant details, by the long periods during which Egypt was under foreign domination—for the last 600 years almost continuously so, by the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans successively. But the author does not notice the equally interesting fact that this was a contemporaneous influence only, and that Western civilization, which has sought inspiration in many different directions, has been virtually unaffected by it. The whole of this book is excellently done, the architectural sculpture being especially well described; and the same may be said of the account of the various styles of Western Asia. The author is thoroughly at home in treating the Assyrian and Babylonian construction of vaulting built with unbaked bricks, and the chapter on Persia gives a particularly good impression in a small compass.

Mr. Sturgis has previously written on "The Appreciation of Sculpture," and has evidently devoted thought to the subject; but the following references to the architectural sculpture of the Greeks are rather puzzling: "The Greek architects never developed architectural sculpture, properly so called, into a varied or very effective system"; and again: "Here is seen... a certain inability of the Greek mind to produce what we call architectural sculpture"; while in discussing the filling of the temple pediments he writes: "There is seen... a certain inability of the Greek mind to produce what we call architectural sculpture"; and again: "The last is a cryptic saying which we do not profess to understand, but we gather that the author's view generally is that Greek sculpture was framed into the building, and not employed on important integral parts of the design, as it was for instance, by the Egyptians in the Osiriac pillars and by the medieval builders in gargoyles and many other features. 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## Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

## MARIAGE

Nous avons le plaisir d'annoncer le mariage de M. Joseph Viret, le sympathique employé du Crédit Lyonnais de notre ville, avec Mlle Henriette Janin. La cérémonie nuptiale a eu lieu à Lyon-Villeurbanne dans l'église de Rumi, le 18 Septembre.

Nous adressons aux nouveaux mariés nos meilleurs souhaits de bonheur et de prospérité.

## CINÉMATOGRAPHIE URBANORA

Spécialement dédié à la colonie italienne d'Alexandrie, le programme actuel de l'Urbanora remporte le plus grand des succès : du commencement à la fin ce n'est que bravos, bis et rappels bien mérités d'ailleurs.

« La Breccia di Porta Pia, » « Les manœuvres sur les Alpes, » « Le baptême du cuirassé Roma, » etc., sont autant de vues qui plaisent même aux plus indifférents et les attractions viennent encore ajouter à l'intérêt d'un programme des mieux réussis. Lampo, seul rival de Frégioli émerveille son auditoire au point que l'on se demande si réellement ce n'est qu'un seul homme que l'on voit ou s'il a une double ; des paris ont même été engagés, qui furent perdus par les incrédules.

Lampo paraît aux matinées comme aux soirées et les programmes de l'Urbanora sont d'ailleurs régulièrement exécutés à toutes les représentations, sans aucune omission.

## CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Aujourd'hui à 5.30 grand concert avec programme très choisi. Demain après le concert, au lieu comme d'habitude, le grand spectacle de cinématographe, qui commençera à 7 heures précises.

La direction délivrera à partir du 15 Octobre des abonnements d'hiver, qui dureront jusqu'au 15 Mai. L'abonnement de famille sera de P.T. 200 et de P.T. 100 le simple.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR

## ARRIVALS.

September 24.

Caledonia, Brit. s. Capt. Yoeke, Marseilles, P. and O. Co.

Orénoque, French s. Capt. Lassince, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

Bear, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Cyprus and Alexandria, Asia Minor.

Danmark, Dan. s. Capt. Iversen, Patras, Barber and Son.

September 25.

Vassilissa Olga, Greek s. Capt. Ghiafas, Salonic, Nanopoulo.

Lefkiosa, Greek s. Capt. Eliadis, Port Said, Pilavachi.

## DEPARTURES.

September 24.

Salamis, Greek s. Capt. Pithis, Port Said and Cyprus.

Tchihatchoff, Rus. s. Capt. Heymann, Piraeus and Odessa.

Caledonia, Brit. s. Capt. Toeque, Malta and London, in ballast.

Dacia, Roum. s. Capt. Marginean, Smyrna and Constanza, in ballast.

## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For MASSAWAH, by the S.S. Enna, sailed on the 17th September :

Various, 184 packages sundries

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Reine Olga, sailed on the 17th September :

Various, 1,710 bags rice, 8 bags henna, 135 empty casks, 31 packages empty bags, 4 packages sundries

E. Mallison and Co., 60 bales cotton

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Salamis, sailed on the 17th September :

Various, 1,200 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Osmanieh, sailed on the 18th September :

Griva Bros, 200 bags gum  
Various, 26 packages sundries  
FOR GENOA

Anastasi, 33 packages goldsmith's sweepings  
A. Bircher, 18 fard. gum  
Bonded Warehouse, 150 bags bran  
J. Planta and Co., 1 package cotton samples  
Choremi, Benachi and Co., 25 bales cotton  
J. Planta and Co., 61 " "  
Schmid and Co., 16 " "  
Peel and Co., 93 " "  
G. Frauger and Co., 62 " "  
257 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Equateur, sailed on the 20th September :

FOR MARSEILLES  
A Alby, 110 bales empty bags  
Bonded Warehouse, 7 cases phono, etc.  
Quail Syndicate, 60 fard. quails  
S. Stenon, 56 bales empty bags  
Giraud, 6 bales empty bags  
B. Tilche, 155 bags auriferous earth  
Mirandoli, 13 bales senna  
Chafchak, 3 cases books  
Z. C. Zayan, 107 barrels old copper  
Coen, 105 packages empty bags  
G. Perdicachis, 10 fard. quails  
Various, 9 packages sundries

G. Frauger and Co., 62 bales cotton  
Peel and Co., 62 " "  
G. Petracchi and Co., 32 " "  
Mohr and Fenderl, 62 " "  
W. Getty and Co., 30 " "  
P. Hahnloser and Co., 61 " "  
J. Planta and Co., 30 " "  
R. and O. Lindemann, 75 " "  
414 bales cotton

FOR ALGIERS  
V. Nahman, 50 bags henna  
Abou Moussa, 185 bags henna  
Ben Sabah, 2 case books

FOR BARCELONA  
G. Frauger and Co., 25 bales cotton  
P. Hahnloser and Co., 25 " "  
50 bales cotton

FOR HAVRE  
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 15 bales cotton  
Choremi, Benachi and Co., 50 " "  
65 bales cotton

FOR DUNKIRK  
O. Mirandoli, 3 barrels guts

FOR LIVERPOOL

G. Frauger and Co., 25 bales cotton  
F. Andres, 15 " "  
G. Frauger and Co., 80 " "  
120 bales cotton

Bonded Warehouse, 4 wagons furniture

For MALTA and LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Mene, sailed on the 20th September :

F. Andres, 100 bales cotton

G. Frauger and Co., 409 " "  
Vitiadis, 234 " "  
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 785 " "  
G. Petracchi, 150 " "  
Rodeocanachi, 220 " "  
W. Getty and Co., 71 " "  
J. Planta and Co., 495 " "  
Schmid and Co., 325 " "  
Duckworth, 17 " "  
Peel and Co., 579 " "  
Mouris Bros., 67 " "  
R. and O. Lindemann, 970 " "  
Choremi, Benachi and Co., 300 " "  
4,827 bales cotton

Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 300 tons cotton seed

Holz and Co., 67 bales wool

Various, 21 packages sundries

For LONDON, by the S.S. Ros, sailed on the 20th September :

N. E. Tamvaco, 1,684 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 1,063 tons cotton seed

Eg. Salt and Soda Co., 4,660 bags oil cake

Behrend and Co., 500 bags sugar

B. Nathan and Co., 100 bales gum

Hadjes and Co., 76 bales skins

Cumming and Callie, 8 cases shoes

J. B. Caffari, 3 barrels eau de vie de grappe, 6 packages wearing apparel

Various, 21 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Marie Reine, sailed on the 21st September :

Various, 53 bales skins, 126 bags henna, 15 bags Sudan beans, 402 bags rice, 300 empty casks, 23 packages empty baskets, 15 packages sundries

E. Mallison and Co., 60 bales cotton

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Salamis, sailed on the 17th September :

Various, 1,200 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Osmanieh, sailed on the 18th September :

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Mene, sailed on the 20th September :

For PORT SAID, by the S.S. Niilo, sailed on the 22nd September :

Various, 8 packages sundries

For LARNACA, by the S.S. Helios, sailed on the 23rd September :

Grace and Co., 42 iron bars

## BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

## CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.B.

Novembre ... ... ... Tal. 18 13/16 à

Janvier 19 5/32 "

Mars ... ... ... 19 9/16 "

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour novembre talaris

18 7/8 à 1/— ; janvier 19 3/16 à 1/— ; plus bas pour novembre 18 13/16 à 1/— ; janvier 19 1/8 à 1/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour 3 mois

P.T. 70 15/40 à 1/— ; plus bas pour 3 mois 70 15/40

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Chacun a cherché naturellement à influencer le marché dans le sens qui convenait à ses intérêts, mais malgré tous les efforts des boursiers c'est la baisse qui a prédomine. La tendance reste pour la baisse.

Graines de coton.—Peu d'affaires et marché calme, mais prix plutôt soutenus.

Bourse Khediviale, le 24 septembre 1907.

## COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIE GENERAL PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.

Tal. 18 7/8 Livraison Novembre

19 5/32 Janvier

19 5/8 Mars

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, can. 25712

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 1h. p.m.

Tal. 19 — Livraison Novembre

19 5/16 Janvier

19 25/32 Mars

Marché steady

## MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

25 septembre 1907. (11h.50 a.m.)

Coton.—Clôture du marché du 24 sept. : En baisse

BEURRES

Baies de 1/4 à 1/2

Haute-Egypte et FATOUM

Baies de 1/4 à 1/2

**NOTICE.**

Modifications in Postal Arrangements consequent on the International Congress at Rome in 1906, which will come into force on the 1st October next.

**LETTERS.**

The tax on letters originating in Egypt and the Sudan for abroad will be:

1. Five millimes for every 20 grammes, or fraction thereof for Great Britain and Ireland and all British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates with the exception of Newfoundland.

2. Five millimes for every 20 grammes, or fraction thereof, for Italy, Eritrea and Benadir.

3. Ten millimes for the first 20 grammes and 6 millimes for every extra 20 grammes for all Countries in the Postal Union not mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Ten millimes for every 20 grammes, or fraction thereof, for Countries not in the Postal Union, viz.— Abyssinia, China (Interior), Afghanistan, New Hebrides, North East and North West Rhodesia.

**POST-CARDS.**

Cards bearing the inscription "POST CARD" will be in the same category as "printed matter" provided that they fulfil the conditions laid down for such matter. Should they, however, not fulfil these conditions they will be considered as ordinary Post Cards and treated as such, otherwise, according to the regulations in force for Post Cards, they will be taxed as letters.

**BUSINESS PAPERS & SAMPLES.**

Letters and post cards which have attained their primary object will be considered as commercial papers. Single keys, fresh cut flowers, tubes of serum and pathologic articles rendered innocuous by treatment or packing will be considered as samples.

**REPLY COUPONS.**

Reply coupons will enable the sender of a letter to transmit the cost of a reply to the addressee. These reply coupons will be sold at 11 millimes each.

These coupons can be exchanged in all Countries to which this Service extends for cash or postage stamps to the value of 25 Centimes. Information as to the Countries which are admitted to this Service can be obtained from any post office.

**FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.**

The tax on Foreign Money Orders will be as follows:

1. Ten millimes for every £ 1, or fraction thereof for Money Orders addressed to Great Britain and Ireland, all British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, and Russia.

2. Ten millimes for every £ 2 or fraction plus 5 millimes as a supplementary charge for exchange (total 15 millimes) for Money Orders addressed to those Countries included in the International Convention.

**INSCRIPTIONS ON MONEY ORDERS.**

Money Orders which bear an inscription written in pencil will not be accepted.

**PARCELS.***1. Reduction of tax.*

The tax on parcels not exceeding 1 Kilo: in weight will be reduced for certain Countries.

*2. Conditions of despatch.*

1. Parcels of which the addresses are written in pencil will not be accepted for transmission.

2. All parcels for abroad must be packed in such a manner as to ensure the safety and preservation of the contents during transport. They must also be sealed with wax, lead or some such substance, which seals must bear an imprint of some special design.

*3. Customs declarations.*

Customs declarations must accompany all parcels for abroad and must show the exact value of the contents of such parcels in order to facilitate the collection of export and quay dues (if any).

*4. Despatch notes.*

Communications relative to parcels sent may be written on Despatch Notes. This facility however does not extend to Despatch Notes of parcels addressed to Great Britain and Ireland and British Colonies, with the exception of British India.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENT.**

The sender of a registered or insured article or a money order will be able to obtain an Acknowledgment of Receipt by the addressee from the Post Office on payment of 10 millimes at the time of posting.

**OTHER SERVICES.**

Notice is also given to the effect that the following services, which have not undergone much alterations by the Postal Congress, are undertaken by the Post Office.

**1. Value Declared Letters & Boxes.**

By means of this service the contents of letters and boxes can be insured according to their value, with a maximum of 10,000 francs.

**2. Collection Order Service.**

The Post Office will undertake to present any bill, draft etc. to a debtor for collection of the amount. In case this amount cannot be obtained however no action will be taken by the Post Office against the person.

**3. Subscriptions to Newspapers.**

Subscriptions for newspapers published in Egypt and the Sudan as well as Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States of America, can be taken out at the Post Office.

**4. Identity Certificates.**

In order to minimise the difficulties often experienced by the Public in obtaining postal matter or money orders addressed to them, identity certificates can be obtained from Post Offices at the rate of 20 millimes each. These certificates hold good for the following Countries:

Argentine Republic, Algeria, Bulgaria, Chili, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Venezuela.

General Post Office.

30913-3\*2 Egypt, 16th September 1907.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****SUDAN IRRIGATION SERVICE.**

Applications, in writing only, for the posts of Surveyors and Levellers in the Sudan Irrigation Service will be received by the Inspector General, Sudan Irrigation Service, addressed to him at

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY,  
CAIRO.  
up to the 15th of October.

Envelopes should be marked "Application for post of Surveyor."

Nett pat L.E. 20 to L.E. 25, according to qualifications; no allowances.

Applicants should state fully their qualifications and send copies of their certificates and references.

**Ministère des Travaux Publics****Service des Irrigations du Soudan**

Des demandes (faîtes exclusivement par écrit) pour des places d'Ingénieurs Arpenteurs et Niveleurs au Service des Irrigations du Soudan, seront reçues jusqu'au 15 Octobre courant par Monsieur l'Inspecteur Général du Service des Irrigations du Soudan.

Ces demandes devront être adressées au Ministère, au Caire, et les enveloppes devront porter la inscription "Demande pour poste de Niveleur."

Les appointements seront de L.E. 20 à L.E. 25 (net), sans droit à d'autres allocations.

Les demandes devront indiquer les aptitudes et connaissances et être accompagnées des copies de leurs certificats et références.

30981-2

**Khedivial Mail Steamship & Graving Dock Company Limited.**

Holders of 5½% Cumulative Preference Share Warrants to bearer are hereby informed that Coupon No. 18 will be payable less Income Tax on and after the 30th September 1907 at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, and at Messrs. Glyn, Mill, Currie & Co., Lombard Street London, E.C.

The proprietors of nominative shares will receive their Dividend Warrants by post.

Alexandria, September 20th 1907.

30957-7-3

**Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire.****A V I S**

A partir du 1er Octobre prochain le coupon No. 11 des Obligations 4% Eaux du Caire 1ère Emission sera payé aux guichets de la National Bank of Egypt au Caire, à Alexandria et à Londres.

Le Caire, le 19 Septembre 1907.  
Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

**A V I S**

A partir du 1er Octobre prochain le coupon No. 5 des Obligations 4% Eaux du Caire 2ème Emission, sera payé au Caire à la Caisse de la Société et à Alexandria aux guichets du Crédit Lyonnais et de la Banque Impériale Ottomane.

Le Caire, le 19 Septembre 1907.  
Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

**The Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.**

Coupons falling due on the 1st October next on the 4% Debentures of The Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd, should now be lodged at the Bank of England, London. 30948-6-5

**MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE****A V I S**

La municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture et le montage d'une voie Decauville pour le dépôt de pierres au Canal Mahmoudieh.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 20. (Vingt).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 1er Octobre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délegation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour fourniture voie Decauville."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 1er Octobre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 20 Septembre 1907.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIESS.

**A V I S**

Le 25 Septembre 1907, de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m., la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques, au Jardin Français, d'une quantité de pierres provenant de la dite démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de vieux bois, vieilles briques et pierres d'Italie.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à 100 m3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encherer de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix jours sous peine de folle encherre pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous dépôt de 10%.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quelles que soient les prix offerts.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIESS.

30960-3-2 Alexandria, le 18 Septembre 1907.

**A V I S**

L'adjudication des travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la Rue Sultan Selim à Ras-el-Tin n'ayant pas donné de résultats, la municipalité remet en adjudication ces travaux.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.Eg. 500. (cinq cents).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 8 Octobre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délegation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour travaux Confection et Canalisation Rue Sultan Selim à Ras-el-Tin".

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 8 octobre à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 19 Septembre 1907.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIESS.

**A V I S**

En conformité de la circulaire du Ministère des Finances en date du 27 Juin 1886 N° 32 (Propriété bâtie), la Municipalité avise Messieurs les Propriétaires qu'à partir du 1er Octobre 1907, elle procédera par les soins des Commissions composées de délégués de la Municipalité et de membres élus par les propriétaires, à la réévaluation des propriétés dont la première évaluation a été faite il y a 8 ans, c'est-à-dire en 1900, y compris les additions survenues à fin 1906.

Ces Commissions évalueront les constructions nouvellement bâties à partir du 16 Novembre 1907.

Messieurs les propriétaires intéressés sont priés de donner aux dites Commissions tous les renseignements qu'elles demandent, et de leur permettre l'accès à leurs propriétés pour les constatations nécessaires.

Les déclarations relatives aux additions et retranchements, prévus par l'art. 7 du Décret du 18 Mars 1884 sur l'impôt de la Propriété bâtie, devront être faites par les Propriétaires ou usufructuaires dans la première quinzaine de Novembre de chaque année.

A défaut de déclaration dans ce délai, les propriétaires ou usufructuaires seront passables, la première année, d'une imposition double, pour les propriétés nouvellement construites ou reconstruites ou nouvellement devenues impossibles et pour les additions de constructions faites à leurs propriétés.

A défaut de cette déclaration dans le délai réglementaire pour les constructions démolies, détruites ou devenues non impossibles, ils seront déchus pour la première année, du droit de démolir dégrevement.

Alexandrie, le 20 Septembre 1907.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIESS.

**A V I S**

A partir du 1er Octobre prochain le coupon No. 5 des Obligations 4% Eaux du Caire 2ème Emission, sera payé au Caire à la Caisse de la Société et à Alexandria aux guichets du Crédit Lyonnais et de la Banque Impériale Ottomane.

Le Caire, le 19 Septembre 1907.

Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

**A V I S**

A partir du 1er Octobre prochain le coupon No. 11 des Obligations 4% Eaux du Caire 1ère Emission sera payé aux guichets de la National Bank of Egypt au Caire, à Alexandria et à Londres.

Le Caire, le 19 Septembre 1907.

Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

**A V I S**

Le Public est informé que par suite des réparations à faire. Le Pont Ibrahim sera fermé à la circulation publique pour les nuits du 23-24 ; 24-25 ; 25-26 ; 26-27 Septembre courant et ce depuis 10 heures p.m. jusqu'à 5 heures a.m.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIESS.

Alexandrie, le 19 Septembre 1907 30962-3-3

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, September 24, 12.35 p.m.	
Sales of the day	bales 5,000
Of which Egyptian	200
American maize new Northern	5,934
American futures (October-November)	6,024
(Febuary-March)	5,964
American middling	6,684
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (September)	9,456/4
(October)	9,466/4
(November)	9,466/4
(December)	9,366/4
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	9/16
good fair	9/11/16
good	10/11/16
fully good fair	10/3/16
Egyptian safflower beans (new per 400 lbs) 31.6	LONDON, September 24.
Consols (October)	89 1/4
Egyptian Unified	101 1/4
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills	3 1/2 %
NEW YORK September 24.	11.90
Spot Cotton	10.71
American Futures (October)	10.50
(November)	11.02
(February)	11.08
(March)	11.08
Cable transfers	4.88 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, bales 50,000	New Orleans, September 24.
Cotton Spot	12 8/16
Futures October	10.93
December	10.91
LIVERPOOL, September 24.	American futures (October-November) 6.35
LONDON, September 24.	31 1/16
Private discounts (5 month bills) 3 1/4	
Consols (October)	82 1/4
Egyptian Unified	101 1/4
Turkish Unified	92 1/4
Rio Tinto	70 1/4
New Dairies	13 1/4
Agricultural Bank	8 1/4
National Bank of Egypt	21
Gold Mines New	5
Charters of S. Africa	1 7/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New 2/32
New Egyptians	21/32
The Western Oasis Corporation	18/32
Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	9 1/4
Egyptian Railway	98
Domain	101
Ottoman Defense	101
Italian Renta 4 1/2	101 1/4
Greek Monopoly	48
Greek Renta 4 1/2	37
Ottoman Bank	17 1/4
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egypt.	2 1/4
Egyptian cot. seed in Hull (Sept.) 7 5/16 steady	10/11 1/4
German Beet Sugar (September)	PARIS, September 24.
Banque d'Athènes	114
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	697
Crédit Lyonnais	1183
Comptoir National d'Escompte	681
Land Bank of Egypt	192
Lots Turcs	693
Cheques London	170
Sugar White No. 3 (September)	26.13 1/4
Banque de Salonique	27 1/4
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	149
Total	107

## Prix Officiels du Disponible

	Mit Afri.	Tal.	—
Fair	"	"	—
Good Fair	"	"	—
Fully good fair	"	"	—
Good	"	20 1/4	
Fair	Haute-Egypte	"	—
Fully fair	"	"	—
Good fair	"	"	—
Fully good fair	"	"	—
Good	"	17 1/8	
F. G. F. Abassi	Tall.	—	—
Good	"	—	—
Extra	"	—	—
F. G. F. Ivanovich	"	—	—
Good	"	—	—
Extra	"	—	—
F. G. F. Nubari	"	—	—
Good	"	—	—
Extra	"	22 1/4	—

## SUCRES

	Visible Supply
Angleterre	T. 1807 1905
France	144,750 169,500
Allemagne	395,960 496,090
Hambourg	" 331,160 400,000
Autriche	" 55,040 62,540
Hollande	" 160,800 169,490
Belgique	" 10,110 18,500
Total	T. 1,162,210 1,416,600
State-Unis	" 261,060 241,000
Cuba	" 82,000 47,000
aux Voiles	" 186,720 86,180
Total	T. 1,675,930 1,803,580

## Prix des sels.

	Qualité indienne	P.T.	5 1/4	—
A coton de 3	livres	5 1/4	—	—
" 3 1/2	"	5 3/4	—	—
A cératine	"	3	—	—
" 3 1/2	"	4 20/40	—	—
" 5	"	5 1/4	—	—

## MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

## AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'elle réservé jusqu'à 26 courant des offres pour le transport des pierres provenant de la démolition des fortifications (Porte Rosette).

Les soumissionnaires devront indiquer deux prix distincts comprenant l'levèvement, le transport, le déchargement et l'entassement de ces pierres.

Sur la partie des terrains du quai comprise entre le Gouvernorat et le Fort Kait Bey.

Sur les collines de Hadra à deçà de la Route d'Aboan.

Le Vice-Président,

(Signed) Dr. SCHIERS.

Alexandrie, le 20 Septembre 1907.

## AVIS

Le 28 Septembre 1907, de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m., la Municipalité procéda à la vente aux enchères publiques, au Fort N° 20 à Kom-El-Chouqafa, d'une quantité de pierres provenant de la démolition dit Fort, ainsi qu'une quantité de vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à 100 m.s.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encheré de 1/0/0 et déposer le 10/0/0 de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale de lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix jours sous peine de faire encheré pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de 10/0/0.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix offerts.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIERS.

Alexandrie, le 18 Septembre 1907. 30961-3-2

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de dallage en vieilles dalles des rues Aly bey El-Kebir, Mars, Mercure, Firchah, Rachid bey, El-Zaki et Toussi.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 50 (cinquante).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 15 Octobre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour travaux de dallages en vieilles dalles.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 15 Octobre à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIERS.

Alexandrie, le 20 Septembre 1907. 30971-3-2

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et canalisation des rues Zein el Abedine, Pharaous et Rollo.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 70 (Soixante-dix).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 1er Octobre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour travaux d'empierrement et canalisation des rues Zein el Abedine, Pharaous et Rollo.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 1er Octobre à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 19/9/07.

Le Vice-Président.  
(Signed) Dr. SCHIERS.

30958-3-2

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